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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/848,441	Applicant(s) SINGHAL ET AL.	
	Examiner MINH D. DAO	Art Unit 2682	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 March 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 1-2, 4-17,25-27,29-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (US Patent 6,452,498) in view of Calvert (US 6,526,275).

Regarding claim 1, Stewart teaches a system for delivering location-based services (See fig.1, col. 3, lines 55-67) to mobile clients (See fig.1, item 5) in a building structure

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(col. 5, lines 34-42) using short-range wireless technology (Col. 3, lines 65-67; col. 4, lines 1-8), comprising: a plurality of short range wireless access points (items 10) adapted to communicate with mobile clients (See fig. 1, col. 3, lines 20-45); a location registry for tracking a location of each mobile clients (See fig. 1, item MIB; col. 4, lines 20-33; col. 6, lines 20-37); and one or more location aware service proxies, each of the location aware service proxies adapted to receive client requests for location-based services from the mobile clients and to deliver responses thereto, the responses comprising location-based information generated in view of the tracked location of the respective mobile client indicated by the location registry (See fig. 1, item 15, Network; col. 5, lines 11-19; col. 5, lines 43-67; and item 20, service and Information Provider, col. 6, lines 49-54). However, Stewart fails to teach that the at least one of the location-aware service proxy includes: means for receiving a DNS request specifying a host name from a mobile clients means for determining that the requested host name corresponds to a location- based service and means for returning an IP address of the host name based on the client's location responsive to the determination that the requested host name corresponds to a location-based service. Calvert, in an analogous art, teaches a communication system responsive to a request for a particular product from the communication device, determines an approximate location of the device and whether the particular product are available in the general vicinity of the communication device (see col. 3, lines 10-26; col. 8, lines 23-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

provide the teaching of Calvert to Stewart in order to allow the user to obtain more information about the product provider by accessing their addresses or websites.

Regarding claim 2, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, wherein, for at least one of the wireless access point, the access point software is maintained on an adapter coupled thereto (see Stewart, col. 5, lines 19-28).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, wherein the wireless access points include means for detecting an identity of a system user (see Stewart, col. 4, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, wherein the wireless access points have means for detecting one or more mobile client characteristics (see Stewart, col. 4, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 6, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, wherein the location registry further comprises: means for receiving notification information from the wireless access points; and means for maintaining a table listing of wireless access points associated with each of the mobile clients, responsive to the means for receiving (see Stewart, fig. 1, item MIB; col. 4, lines 20-33; col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 8, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, wherein the one or more location aware service proxies comprise at least one of: an HTTP proxy, a WSP proxy, a DNS proxy, a message proxy and a directory proxy (see Stewart, col. 6, lines 49-54).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 8 wherein the message proxy includes means for filtering a list of current messages requested from a message server based upon a requesting client's location (see Stewart, col. 6, lines 49-59).

Regarding claim 11, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, further comprising a protocol proxy, the protocol proxy annotating content received from a particular one of the service proxies ((see Stewart, col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 12, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, wherein the location registry further comprises a query interface with which the protocol proxy can obtain location information about a mobile client ((see Stewart, col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 14, the claim is the method claim, and has the same limitations as in claim 1, therefore is rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

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Regarding claim 17, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a method as recited in claim 14, further comprising the step of transmitting a register notification from a selected wireless access point to the location registry upon detecting a new mobile client address on the selected wireless access point (see Stewart, fig. 1, item MIB; col. 4, lines 20-33; col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 25, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a method as recited in claim 14, further comprising the step of transmitting notification information from the wireless access points to the location registry, the location registry maintaining a table listing of current access points associated with each of the mobile clients based upon the transmitted notification information (see Stewart, fig. 1, item MIB; col. 4, lines 20-33; col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 26, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a method as recited in claim 14, further comprising the step of identifying a system user or a mobile client characteristic in the information communicated from at least one of the access points to the location registry (see Stewart, col. 4, lines 1-8).

Regarding claim 27, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a method as recited in claim 17, further comprising the step of adding an access point identifier of the selected access point to a location list for a particular client upon

receiving the transmitted registration notification (see Stewart, fig. 1, item MIB; col. 4, lines 20-33; col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 29, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches method as recited in claim 14, wherein the providing step further comprises the steps of: generating responses to the intercepted client requests, wherein the generated responses incorporate location sensitive information; and transmitting the generated responses from the location aware service proxies to the mobile clients from which the client requests were intercepted (see Stewart, col. 4, lines 48-59).

Regarding claim 31, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a method as recited in claim 14 wherein at least one of the location aware service proxies further comprises a message proxy adapted for filtering a list of current messages received from a message server, based upon the tracked location of a particular mobile client to which the message pertain (see Stewart, col. 6, lines 49-59).

Regarding claim 32, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a method as recited in claim 14, further comprising the step of annotating content received by a protocol proxy from one of the location aware service proxies with available services (see Stewart, col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 33, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 3 and therefore are interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 3.

Regarding claim 34, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, wherein the location aware service proxy is adapted for intercepting requests of a particular type (see Stewart, col. 6, lines 49-50).

Regarding claim 35, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 29 and therefore are interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 29.

Regarding claim 36, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 25 and therefore are interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 25.

Regarding claim 37, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 35, wherein the determined location comprises geographic coordinates of ones of the access points with which the particular client is currently associated (see Stewart, col. 4, lines 20-33).

Regarding claim 38, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert does not mention building and room number associated with the location of the access point. However, the locations where the geographic coordinates of the access points taught by

Stewart should inherently be associated with building and room numbers of the access point in the case where the access point are within a building.

Regarding claim 39, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, wherein each location aware service proxy is further adapted for contacting a third-party information source to obtain information used in generating the location-sensitive information (see Stewart, col. 4, line 48-59).

Regarding claim 40, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 11 and therefore are interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 11.

Regarding claim 41, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 40, wherein the available services result from a location-sensitive filtering of an available services list (see Stewart, col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 42, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a method as recited in claim 32, wherein at least one of the available services annotations further comprises a link to one of the available services (see Stewart, col. 6, lines 20-37).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches a system as recited in claim 1, further comprising at least one active client list, each of the

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active client lists maintained by a distinct one of the wireless access points and addresses for ones of the clients which are currently visible to the maintaining wireless access point (see Stewart, col. 5, lines 19-34, in this case, the "allow all users access to all service providers on a network or to allow selected users access to selected service providers" reads on the maintained, by one of the access points, active client list of the present invention).

Still regarding claim 3, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert fails to teach a use of the Medium Access Control (MAC) address. However, it is taken that official notice that the addresses of the clients contained in the active list of Stewart could be MAC addresses that is commonly used in LAN networks for data packet transmission. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system of Stewart so that it would implement MAC address to identify its users for the benefit of globally using the MAC scheme to relate LAN network users with each other.

Regarding claims 22 and 23, the claims have the same limitations as that of claim 3 and therefore are interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 3.

Regarding claim 24, the claim has the same limitations as that of claims 3 and claim 18 and therefore are interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejections of claims 3 and 18.

2. Claims 18-21 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart (US Patent 6,452,498) in view of Lee et al. (US 6,535,493).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of the teachings of Stewart and Calvert teaches the limitations as that of claim 14. However, Stewart and Calvert did not specifically mention a reverse registration notification upon detecting a mobile departure from an access point. Lee, in an analogous art, teaches this limitation (col. 3, lines 18-25). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the teaching of Lee to Stewart and Calvert in order to reduce the network processing keeping track of the mobile's location.

Regarding claim 19, the combination of the teachings of Stewart, Calvert and Lee teaches a method as recited in claim 14, further comprising the step of monitoring, by a particular one of the access points, a quantity of time elapsed since a previous detection of traffic for each of the mobile clients which is currently considered active by the particular one (see Lee, col. 3, lines 18-25).

Regarding claim 20, the combination of the teachings of Stewart, Calvert and Lee teaches method as recited in claim 19, further comprising the step of defining a mobile client departure from a wireless access point when the quantity of elapsed time exceeds a particular value (see Lee, col. 3, lines 18-25).

Regarding claim 28, the combination of the teachings of Stewart, Calvert and Lee teaches a method as recited in claim 18, further comprising the step of removing an access point ID from the location list for a particular client ID upon receiving a reverse registry notification (see Lee, col. 3, lines 18-25).

Regarding claim 21, the claim has the limitations as that of claims 18, 19 and 20 as mentioned above, therefore it is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejections of claims 18, 19, and 20.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments received on 03/07/2005 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MINH D. DAO whose telephone number is 571-272-7851. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, NICK CORSARO can be reached on 571-272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Minh Dao *md*
Art Unit 2682
July 14, 2005


NICK CORSARO
PRIMARY EXAMINER